SHEKEL 6

The Journal of Israel and Jewish History and Numismatics Volume 51 No. 1, January February March 2018

100 TH ANNIVERSARY



BATTLE OF BEERSHEBA



Featuring: • Catalog of AINA Membership Medals

- Helmet Coin of Hasmonean Yehohanan I
- · Wolyn Memorial Medal
- · Nat Sobel Story

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The American Israel Numismatic Association (AINA) was founded in 1967 as a non-profit educational organization dedicated to the study and appreciation of Israel's numismatics, past and present, and all aspects of Judaic numismatics. More information is available on our website www.theshekel.org.

Articles and Letters to the Editor are invited to be submitted to The Shekel Editor, Mel Wacks.

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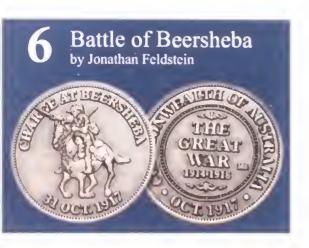
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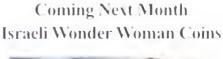
MEL WACKS, EDITOR

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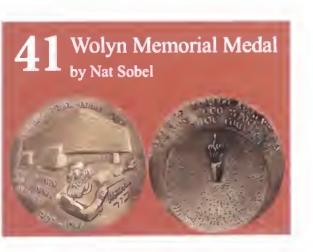


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WHAT'S NEW?

1/\ 1 R/C//175 \$5,000 DO\\17/O\\

The Fric P Newman Education Society has given a very generous contribution to AFNA. In his letter, Andrew Newman writes in part "Your organization's work are exactly what Fric would want to encourage On his behalf, we urge you to carry the torch of collecting and scholarship forward in the years ahead."

Numismatic collector, scholar and philanthropist Eric Newman recently passed away at the age of 106 and in his honor. The Eric P Newman Education Society has sent out checks to over 40 organizations totaling over \$250,000

1/\ | B() | R() \ () \ | / \ | 77() \ \ / \ | 77ED

AINA needs your ideas as to how we can best serve collectors, interested parties, scholars, etc. in the field of Israel and Judare History and Numismatics. We do most of our work via emails (so you must have a computer). It does not take a

lot of time, but you are sure to find it rewarding. The requirements are that you must be at least 18 years old and a member of AFNA for at least 3 years. If interested, please email amapresident *a* gmarl combefore March 1, 2018.

I-very year, AINA participates in the World's Fair of Money F Coin Convention sponsored by the American Numismatic Association

In 2018, it will be held at the Philadelphia Convention Center from August 14-18. We will have a table in the bourse area where you can schmooze with ATNA officials, and you are invited to our general

meeting on Thursday, August 16, from 1-3

At the general meeting you will hear Mel Wacks talk about the "Women Appearing on Jewish-American Hall of Fame Medals," and learn the name of the winner of the Shekel Prize for the best publication in the field of Judaic. Israel or Holy Land numismatics.

AINA MEDALS SOLD OUT

AlNA's 50th Anniversary medals commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Balfour Declaration and the 50th Anniversary of the Reunification of Jerusalem had small final mintages,

assuring their rarity and future desirability: just 121 bronze, 52 pure silver and 12 gold-plated pure silver medals were made.

FIRST EDITOR OF THE SHEKEL, NAT SOBEL, PASSES AWAY



Nat Sobel passed away on December 3, 2017, about a month before his 91st birthday. Nat helped to incorporate AINA, created the name and font of The Shekel, and was the first editor of The Shekel. He was a child survivor of the Holocaust and was active in many Jewish organizations. Nat also designed numerous medals, many for AINA (you can see them in the Catalog of AINA Membership Medals in the following pages) and for the Brooklyn Numismatic Society, which he founded.

One of his most important medals, memorializing the eradicated Jewish communities of Wolyn, is featured in this issue. The picture shows Mel Wacks (L) and Nat (R) in 1995.

JETTISH SHEKEL STARS AT U.N.

On December 8, 2017 at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council on the status of Jerusalem, Israel's Ambassador Danny Danon recalled that 3,000 years ago King David

declared Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish people. He held up the replica of a coin from 67 C.E. which says "Jerusalem the Holy," noting that three years later the Jews were sent into exile for 2,000 years.

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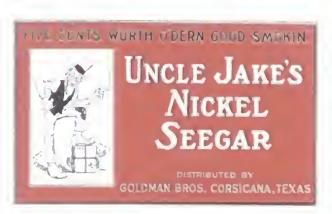
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PALESTINE BANKNOTE

5 Palestine Pounds, 1939 #B932021; VF Sold in Dur November, 2016 auction (#43) for \$2,200



Number One Money Man

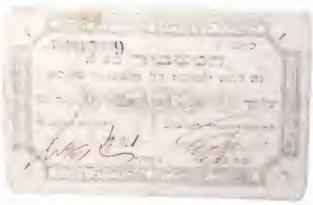


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WHOLESALE - 10 (TEN) UNCLE JAKE'S COPYRIGHT INNER BOX LABEL (with SLIGHT REVERSE STAINING), MEASURES APPROX 9 x 7 INCHES DISTRIBUTED by the GOLDMAN BROTHERS, CORSICANA, TEXAS



ISRAEL JUDAICA PROPHET ELIJAH OR (LIGHT) HAIFA LODGE MEDAL NI AV CONDITION APPROX 30 x 40 MM



1923 (despite the fact that it is handwritten 1921) HAMASHBIR

(formerly part of the Worker's Movement)
Union known as Histadtrut, and was the
start of the current Solel Bonch Road
Building group of today) ONT GRUSH
PAYMENT HICKLET QUALS a GRAM
(in Hebrew it says מכלת) meaning gram not
Grush (נות מכלת) of MERCHANDISE

ALONG with this NOTE is a VARILTY of KEREN KAYEMET LISRAFT CHARITY LABELS - Lwith HERZL, a POSTAGE PAID REVENUE, 6 NOTED SITES of the HOLYLAND, PLUS 3 GREAT RABBIS OVERALL MEASURES APPROXIMATELY 28 5 x 10 3 CMS HAMASHBIR NOTE MEASURES APPROXIMATELY 6 5 x 10 3 CMS

SEMI CENTENNIAL (CELEBRATION) of the GRAND LODGE of ILLINOIS

1840-1889 with ABRAHAM JONAS & J.C. SMITH, both GRAND MASTERS on a COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, MEDAL MEASURES APPROXIMATELY 1.75 INCHES DIAMETER with TOP LOOP (NO RIBBON)

JONAS (and HIS BROTHERS) was the 1st JEW to SETTI E WEST of the ALLEGHENIES (1819). HE & HIS BROTHER JOSEPH MARRIED 2 SISTERS, DAUGHTERS of the 1st RABBI BORN in AMERICA (G.M. SEIXAS), HE SERVED in



the STATE LEGISLATURE of BOTH KENTUCKY & HELINOIS, He was the 1st JEWISH RESIDENT of QUINCY & POSTMASTER (1849-53). As a FRIEND of ABRAHAMTINCOLN (and the PERSON WHO CONFIRMED with his PARTNER HENRY ASBURY, the CANDIDACY of FINCOLN for PRESIDENT), He was APPOINTED by the PRESIDENT for another TERM as POSTMASTER from 1861 UNTIL

his DI ATII in 1864 TOUR of his SONSTOUGHT for the CONFEDERACY & 2 OTHERS were with the UNION THIS SON CHARLES RECEIVED a PRESIDENTIAL RELEASE from a PRISONER of WAR CAMP to be with his DYING FATHER

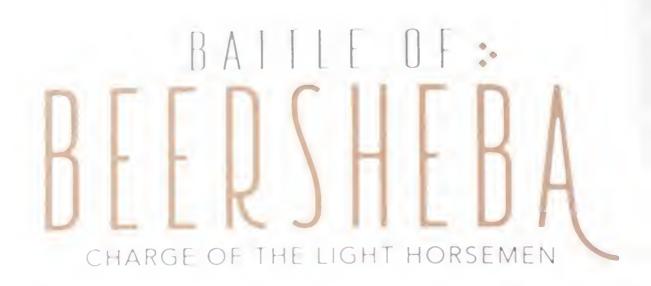
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ISRAEL COINS & MEDALS CORP DISTRIBUTOR OF COINS ISSUED BY THE BANK OF ISRAEL





By Jonathan Feldstein

ecent events and publications Reelebrating and marking the 100th anniversary of the Baltour Declaration are certainly noteworthy and significant as a milestone in realizing the modern dream to restore Jewish sovereignty to the Land of Israel. It's undeniable that the Baltour Declaration was pivotal in the realization of this dream, but it should not be noted that it is neither Ford Baltom or "His Majesty's Government" that confers the right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel that was a declaration from God to Abraham and his descendants. in a publication that's somewhat older, and much better known

Notwithstanding that, celebrations marking the 100th anniversary on November 2, 2017 are with good cause. However, in the same week as that 100th anniversary, another

lesser known but no less important 100th anniversary on the road to restoring Jewish sovereignty to the Land of Israel also took place; the Battle of Beersheba. It's arguably the case that were it not for the latter, the significance of the Balfour Declaration may never have been realized. Both are milestones of prophetic significance and show God's hand.

Treaties Immortalized in the City's Name

The Biblical significance is not just about God's promise that's been fulfilled, but about the desert geography and topography that made the Battle of Beersheba so significant. Beersheba is the ancient site of wells that were critical in Abraham making that his home. Abraham and Isaac made pacts with others

over the water there. Those treaties were immortalized in the name Be'er Sheva ("Well of the Oath").

In late 1917, the world was engaged in the "Great War," with many of the same allies together who would take arm against many of the same adversaries two decades later. Notably, because the Turkish Ottoman Empire controlled large parts of the Middle East including Israel, when the British issued the Balfour Declaration, they had no real authority over the Land to make such a promise.

That's what makes the 100 year old battle on October 31, days before Balfour, historic in many ways, and undoubtedly turned the tide on British and their allies' eventually defeating the Turks and gaining control of Israel and other areas once part of a crumbling Ottoman Empire.

That October 31, as part of the British campaign, the Australian 4th Light Horse Brigade routed the Turkish military in a heroic battle, and captured Beersheba which was key to eventually pushing the Turks back, breaking the Ottoman military near Gaza, and paving the way for the pivotal advance deep into historic Israel.

Under General Allenby the British deceived the Ottomans into thinking that they would attack from Gaza. Surprising the Turkish defenses was a strategic and operational success, eapturing Beersheba in one day. This

provided the British and Australian troops with much needed supplies and most importantly water from the Beersheba's ancient wells.

Breaking the Back of the Turkish-German Resistance

According to a proposal for a museum by the Light Horse Association, the battle itself is considered "one of the most strategic and decisive Allied victories of the First World War. In one dramatic hour the Australian Light Horsemen, backed up by the New Zealanders, captured Beersheba."

"The battle's significance in the context of the war was that it broke the back of the Turkish-German resistance in the Middle East. In more far reaching geopolitical terms, it proved to be one of those pivotal historically changing moments."

Some 800 Australian mounted infantry of the 4th Light Horse Brigade sat on a ridge nearly four miles away from the Turkish troops. There was no cover between them and the Turks. The 4th Light Horse Brigade was not concerned that their horses might not be able to charge across the hot, dusty desert, but were concerned about the enemy guns on the opposite side. The order to attack must have struck many of the Australian troops as ill-advised, if not suicidal. But time was of the essence. heroism abundant, and it was the only strategy that stood a chance of success.



Re rate the Charte of Beersheba

The capture of Beersheba was strategically critical militarily, but no less critical was control of its water. The need for water became critical for the 50,000 to 60,000. Allied troops and their horses who were marching across the desert toward Beersheba. Beersheba was the oasis they needed. Beersheba veteran Horse Trooper. John "Chook" Lowler recalled the late afternoon attack.

"At the order the two regiments the 4th on the right and 12th on the left - walked off the ridge and down onto the plain. They rode in three successive lines, 300 yards apart bach man was ordered to ride with drawn bayonet - with its gleaming 18-inch blade it closely resembled a short sword. The men deployed into

artillery formation, keeping a distance of five yards between each man to minimize the potential carnage from cannon fire or aerial bombardment. Almost immediately they spurred their mounts into a trot, then a canter and finally a gallop, shouting at the top of their lungs and waving their bayonets overhead."

Water from Abraham's Ancient Wells

Neither the Turks nor their German advisors anticipated such an attack. Yet soon, artillery shells began raining down on the charging troops, killing horses and throwing warriors out of their saddles. Eventually, the light horsemen reached inside

the Turkish gun range, and the threatening shells exploded behind them. But within 800 yards of their trenches, Turkish guns opened up and took a toll. Once behind the Turkish lines, the light horsemen dismounted and intense hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

By the next day, tens of thousands of men and animals refreshed and quenched their thirst with the water from Abraham's ancient wells.

Of the 800 light horsemen only 31 were killed and 36 wounded, much of which due to the hand-to-hand fighting.

Beersheba was one of the most astonishing and inspiring victories in a seemingly endless war with more than its share of bloody debacles. The fact that mounted infantrymen participated from half a world away, brandishing only bayonets against entrenched rifle, machine gun and artillery positions bore this out. In the process they gained immortality and the turning point on the end of what would later be known as World War I.

Scores of communities in Israel, the UK and the rest of the world are marking the 100th anniversary of Balfour. Yet at the same time, more than four times the number of light horsemen who fought in battle have descended upon Jerusalem from Australia and New Zealand again, this time not to fight but to celebrate their bravery, and the outcome.



2013 The Battle of Beersheha - Joint stamp issue of Australia with Israel

Photo courtesy of www.stevenwinstamps co.uk

MEDALS COMMEMORATING THE CHARGE AT BEERSHEBA

Source: www.militaryshop.com.au







This commemorative medal recalls the charge of the 4th Light Horse Brigade at Beersheba on October 31, 1917. It honors the 800 men of the 4th and 12th Light Horse regiments who charged as cavalry across open desert to capture the Turkish stronghold Only 500 to be released.



The Waler's Mate medal commemorates the special bond between the men and horses of the Australian Light Horse Regiment.



In Stand to Foint mode remembers the mounted infantis of the Australian Light Horse with a point model to a move of the Charge of Beersheba. As a monted relative the continuous needs of administrative fight on foot like other surface. The remounts produce have a continuous formation of the continuous formation of the continuous formation.



The Charge at Beer heba medal honors with men and horses of the Australian Light. Horse Resiment who an October 31–1917 stormed across open description a full cavalry charge to capture the Turkish stronghold that marked the southern end of the Gaza defensive line. The attack allowed the Allies to capture Gaza a week later and Jernsalem b. December 9th.

COINS COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF BEERSHEBA

Source: www.Downies.com, www.wynyardcoins.com.au, www.talismancoins.com and www.eshop.ramint.gov.au



Australia, 1 Dollar, Aluminium-Bronze.



Australia, 5 Dollars, 1 oz. 999 Fine Silver, Maximum Mintage 5,000



Summals and 10 Dations 252m 925 Line Silver



Nurse District See Proceed Maximum Mintage 150



The Kalman Katz Israeli Coin Collection featuring Israeli coins, notes and medals from 1948 to 1998, plus a selection of ancient lewish coins will be exhibited at the Jewish Museum of Australia (Aictoria) through December 31, 2018.

DAVID BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV IN BEERSHEBA



Bestablished in 1969 as the University of the Negev with the aim of promoting the development of the Negev desert that comprises more than sixty percent of Israel. The University was later renamed after Israel's founder and first Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, who believed that the future of the country lay in this region. After Ben-Gurion's death in 1973, the University was renamed Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Today, Ben-Gurion University is a center for teaching and research with about 20,000 students. Some of its research institutes include the National Institute for Biotechnology in the Negev, the Hse Katz Institute for Nanoscale Science and Technology, the Jacob Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research with the Albert Katz International School for Desert Studies, and the Ben-Gurion Research Institute for the Study of Israel and Zionism.

BGU is playing a critical role in transforming Beer-Sheva into Israel's next high-tech center.

Beer-Sheva's Advanced Technologies Park (ATP), adjacent to BGU's Marcus Family Campus, is open for business. Multi-national high-tech companies, such as

EMC, Oracle, Hewlett Packard, and Deutsche Telekom, are leveraging the research and development prowess of BGU and taking up residence in the ATP

The Israeli government is also establishing a new national cyber security hub in Beer-Sheva called CyberSpark, which is a joint venture between BGU, private industry and

the government.

With the planned moved of the IDE's strategic intelligence units to a high-technology campus steps away from the AEP and the BGU campus, the Negev is truly becoming Israel's Silicon Wadi. 101

Sources Wikipedia, American Associates Ben-Gurion University of the Negev



On British Property of the Nevel Climated Ward Meda 1935 fine suver 59min

Described to Strong Professional action of affines the initial standing for Ben Chinon

I not to the New Levis of the term of a finite Timese medals were not said that are

It is to the result of the Transfer of the Symmetrian excession was given to the 13 members

I to 2008 AIN A South and the result of the Annual Constant of Standard Symmetry of the gold.



2008 Ben Courant University of the Never 25th Anniversary Medal Copper-Nickel 38mm. 26 m. Maximum mintaire 1 010. Designed by 1 ili Sher. The reverse inscription is "THE POWLE OF SCH NET WILL BE 11 STED IN 1111 NLGES.

Photox courtesy of Israel Coms and Medals Corp

CATALOG OF AINA MEMBERSHIP MEDALS

By Mel Waeks

Photos courtesy of Julian Leidman, www.shegel.info, etc.

From 1973 through 2017, AINA sent free small (about 31 mm) medals each year to all paid-up members. There were several different reverse motifs used, all (except 1987 Morris Bram issue) featuring the AINA logo designed by Nat Sobel, who was also the first editor of The Shekel.

The early issues mimicked the Season's Greetings medals sent annually by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation to subscribers. Later, medals featured designs from Israel coins and medals, ancient Judaean coins, and many that were unique to the AINA Membership medals.

There are some interesting anomalies—only in 1979, "IGCMC

Building" medals were issued both for AINA members and members of Israel Numismatic Clubs; 1995-1996 "Jerusalem 3000 Years" medals were issued in both brass and coppernickel; two different medals ("First Jewish Settlers in America 1654-2004" and "Simon Bar Kochba Coin 132-135 CE") were dated 2004; the 2006 "Financial Security" medal is the only one without a date; and no medal is dated 2008.

Many of these medals were thrown into drawers and not properly stored. There are probably relatively few complete collections in existence, and trying to assemble a complete collection today could be quite challenging—but very worthwhile.

1973 (Copper-nickel)

"Homage to Israel's Navy" Design from 1973 IGCMC Season's Greetings medal Design taken from Israel Navy photograph Mintage: 2,000





1974 (Copper-nickel)

Israe v 25th Anniversary
Devign from 1974 IGCMC Season v
Greetings medal
& 1973 Israe v 25th Anniversary of
Independence medal
Devimer Graen Keich
Mintage 3 0000

1975 (Copper-nickel)

Israe (rest Corv& Melax Corp.)
Design from 975 for MC Season's Greet n's meda.
Discourse Zv. Grown from Martaire 5 000

1976 (Copper-nickel)

1977 (Copper-nickel)

Structure I_{AB} , I_{A

1978 (Copper-nickel)

Description 1978 (GCMC Seasons)
Greetings meda
& 1969 [14] meda
Destruer Ben Shahn
Mintage 4 000





















Continued

1979 for AINA Members (Copper-nickel)

"IGCMC Building"

Design from 1979 IGCMC Season's

Greetings medal

Designer: Ya'akov Anidi

Mintage: 5,000





1979 for Members of Israel Numismatic Clubs in the U.S. and Canada (Copper-nickel)

"IGCMC Building" Design from 1979 IGCMC Season's Greetings medal Designer: Ya'akov Anidi

Mintage: 5,000





1980 (Copper-nickel)

"Shalom" Design from 1980 IGCMC Scason's Greetings medal & 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty medal

Designer: Zvi Narkiss Mintage: 3,000





1981 (Copper-nickel)

"Jerusalem Panorama" Design from 1981 IGCMC Season's Greetings medal & 1971 Knesset medal Designer: Jacob Zim

Mintage: 2,154





1982 (Brass)

"Israel's 34th Anniversary & A.I.N.A.'s 15th Year of Service" Designer: Jacob Hennenberg

Mintage: Unknown





Continued

1983 (Brass)

Num smat ex Metadie Ambassadors of Greef Will Designer Nat Sebel Mintare Unknown





1984 (Brass)

Pomegranates Israel 36 4IN4 I? Destruct Nat School Mantage Unknown





1985 (Brass)

18 96 188 7 11 11 11 Rea t 1 4184 1 10.1 1 Dan 1 8 1187 Material 188 12





1986 (Brass)

Statue of Land Comme on the L Down of Nat Sole Mortine Costances





1987 (Brass)

4/N 1 Outh Anniversar - May the Batchto ver of the Society of Man be Enhightenment Designer B. Piken Mintage Unknown





Continued

1987 (bronze)

"Morris Bram, 1909-1987" (Brass)

Designer: Alex Shagin Mintage: Unknown





1987

"Morris Bram, 1909-1987" (Silver)

Designer: Alex Shagin Mintage: Unknown





1988 (Brass)

"AINA 21st Amuversary - Thou shalt

rejoice"

Designer: Nat Sobel Mintage: Unknown





1989 (Brass)

"22 Years Bringing a Jewish Light to the

Numismatic World"

Designer: BK

Mintage: Unknown





1990 (Brass)

"AINA-ANA-ANS-IGCAM-INS Israel-INS

USA''

Designer: Nat Sobel Mintage: Unknown





Continued

1991 (Brass)

And ent Judaean Coin Motifs Designer Unknewn Mintage Unknown





1992 (Copper-nickel)

4/N 1 25th Anniversar Divigner Nat Silve Mittage Urkniwr





1993 (Brass)

1500 Ann er nor Bra Britis Dominister er Matte Trenser





1994 (Brass)

Tran Protest Protest Int. Doming Mills & Mills International





1995-1996 (Brass)

Terre a em 3000 Jean Desenner Unknown Mintage Unknown





Continued

1995-1996 (Copper-Nickel)

"Jernsalem 3000 Years" Designer: Unknown Mintage: Unknown





1997 (Brass)

"100 Years of Zionism" Designer: Mel Wacks Mintage: Unknown





1998 (Brass)

"Israel's 50th Anniversary" Designer: Ed Schuman Mintage: Unknown





1999 (Brass)

"Hamsa—Read the Shekel" Designer: AGW (Ada Weinschel)

Mintage, Unknown





2000 (Brass)

"New Millennium Peace, Security"

Designers: Moe Weinschel & Ed Schuman

Mintage: Unknown





Continued

2001 (Brass)

Teran TBeaco Disgner Unknewn Mntage Unsnewn





2001 "Mule" (Brass)

Tran I Beneve Rivers University (Cantinna Desiner Unshivn Mintage 700





2002 (Brass)

Tint Real thin A 1777 (1) Daniel M. Weill Metric 20





2003 (Brass)

Antonia Mattania Maran Come 20 x BCI Decemen M. Walk Matare 1 200





2004 (Brass)

Turst Jewish Settlers in America 1654-2004 Designer Mel Back Mintage / 200





Continued

2004 (Brass)

"Simon Bar Kochba Coin 132-135 CE"

Designer: Mel Wocks Mintage: 1,200





2005 (Brass)

" $E=MC^2$ "

Designer: Mel Wacks Mintage: 1,000





2006 No Date (Brass)

"Financial Security" Designer: Mel Wacks

Mintage: 1,000





2007 (Brass)

"40th Anniversary AINA"

Design from 1977 AINA Tenth Anniversary

medal

Designer: Nathan Karp

Mintage: 1,000





2008 (No Medal)

2009 (Brass)

"Victor David Brenner's Lincoln Cent" Designers: Mel Wacks & Paul Conner

Mintage: 1,000





Continued

2010 (Brass)

We Remember - Yad Vasnem Dosigner - Paul Kanane Mintage - 900





2011 (Brass)

Population Box Oxide Packarine Mintary 900





2012 (Brass))

Den Haller M. B. C. A. P. La C. D. C. M. A. M. A. P. La C. D. C. A. D. C. A. D. C. C. D. C. D. C. D. C. C. D. C. C. D. C. D





2013 (Brass)

Marin Dala Shari Protosperior CI Dalam Massar & Par Corner Marin 200





2014 (Brass)

San Hatte i Main e De inei Piu Concei Mittie 850





Continued

2015 (Brass)

"One Little Goat Two Zuzim"

Designers: Mel Wacks & Panl Conner

Mintage: 850





2016 (Brass)

"Lipman Pike"

Designers: Mel Wacks & Paul Conner

Mintage: 950





2017 (Brass)

"50th Anniversary of AINA"

Designers Mel Wacks & Paul Conner

Mintage: 750





2018 (Brass)

"70th Anniversary of Israel Independence Mintage: 600





THE "HELMET-COIN" OF HASMONEAN YEHOHANAN I

By Hans Sonntagbauer

Towards the end of the 2nd century BCT the Hasmoneans succeeded in shaking off the Seleucid domination over Judaea and establishing an independent state. Even in ancient times, apart from the establishment of independent political bodies and administrative units, the introduction of a new currency was among the first steps undertaken for the creation of the newly established state.

The Hasmoneans struck no gold or silver coins, but focused on the production of bronze coins, mainly Prutot and semi-Prutot (Lepta) denominations, thus reaching the

whole populace. Due to the previous domination of Judaea by the Ptolemais and Seleucids, the motifs on Hasmonean coins also used their patterns. So one can find on Hasmonean coins not only general Hellenistic motifs, such as wreath, diadem or horn of plenty, but also explicitly Seleucid motifs such as the anchor

The "helmet-coin" (Fig. 1) is regarded as the earliest independent Hasmonean coin (Rappaport 1976, 184) that with its motifs (helmet; parallel double cornucopia) is quite different from the later emissions of the Hasmonean dynasty



Lig E Schohanam Ecl S E 104 BC E)

Al ES mm 3-38 cm (Heritaire Auctions Inc. 8.9 March 2012, The Shoshana Collection of Ancient Inclaean Coins - New York, lot 20082)

Scholars disagree on the cause for this unique appearance. Ya'akov Meshorer (1982, 66) initially supposed that the helmet would hint to the title "Ethnarch", a grant awarded by Julius Caesar to Yehohanan II, in the year 47 BCE. This elevation in rank, which undoubtedly was the most prestigious honor ever received by a Hasmonean ruler thus could have found its way on this coin.

Moreover Ya'akov Meshorer mentioned the fact that Hellenism - at the time of the emission of the com- was the dominant intellectual trend in Judaea. Though, one must not neglect the growing Roman influence on the Jewish civilization, becoming noticeable since the conquests made by Pompey. Therefore Meshorer supposed that the helmet might reflect a possible Roman connotation. as a similar Roman helmet (Apex) would symbolize the authority of the Roman High Priest (Pontifex Maximus). Though, he later came to the conclusion that the "helmet-coin" has to be attributed to Yehohanan I (Hellenistic name Hyrcanus) who reigned 134-104 BCE (Meshorer

2001, pp. 36 and 207) following the results of a study performed by Dan Barag and Shraga Qedar who came to the conclusion that the Yehohanan coins were minted by Yehohanan I (Hendin 2010, p. 163).

In his "Guide to Biblical Coins" (2010, pp. 176), David Hendin describes different symbols such as cornucopia, pomegranate, lily, anchor and star. But there is no reference to the origin and significance of the helmet on the coins of Yehohanan I in his description of the coin (2010, p. 187).

Kindler (2000, p. 318) expresses the idea that the helmet could have served to demonstrate the military power of Yehohanan I.

In my view, a solution of the question concerning the origin of the "helmet-coin" could be found in the 1st century CE book "Jewish Antiquities" by Flavius Josephus in connection with the Scriptures (1 Macc.) that illuminate the historical context in which this coin could have been struck.

Looking at the coin, the first thing that catches one's eye is the unusual horn (ibex) next to the helmet. The helmet itself recalls models of the Seleucid Antiochos VII (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Antiochos VII (138-129 BCE), AE, 12 mm, 0.98 gm (CNG Online Coin Shop, CNG 2002).

As mentioned above, Flavius Josephus could possibly provide a hint in his book "Jewish Antiquities" (13, 249) to the solution, as he mentions that Yehohanan I was the first of the Hasmoneans who made use of foreign mercenaries in his military campaigns. It is known that Yehohanan was able to achieve substantial territorial gains during his reign. He annexed Transfordan in the Fastern areas, in the North the territories from Samaria to Beth Shean, and in the South the province of Idumea (Jacobson 2015, 98, Josephus 13, 255-258)

The question in this context is. Who were the mercenaries available to Yehohanan Fat that time?

Hendin (2010, pp. 183) mentions that the mercenaries were mainly Pisidians and Cilicians. In addition, possibly Yehohanan Lalso made use of the services of Macedonian mercenaries. In this context Flavius Josephus as well as the Scriptures (1 Macc) are helpful, because in both sources it is mentioned that the Macedonian usurper of the Seleucid throne, Diodotos Tryphon, after the conquest of Dora by Antiochus VII was able to escape to Apamea but was captured and killed there (probably late in 138 or early in B7 B(L) Diodotos Eryphon. who had seized power in the Seleucid Empire in 142 BCL was of Macedonian origin and based his power on Macedonian soldiers. His

realm comprised a significant part of the Seleucid Empire, including Antroch, Apamea and a large part of Northern Syria and Phoenicia, as well as extensive areas of "Coele-Syria"

A characteristic of Diodotos
Iryphon's coins was the
Macedonian helmet on the
reverse of the pieces, the horn of
which is commonly referred to in
numismatic literature as "Ibex".
After his death (c. 138-137 BCE),
his soldiers were without a leader
and stood free and available for
foreign rulers.

It was during this period (c. 135 BCF) that Yehohanan I serzed power in Judaea after his father Simon Maccabaeus had been murdered. As already mentioned by I lavius Josephus, he made use of the service of foreign mercenaries to expand his territory.

From Hendin (2010, p. 183) we learn, that Pisidian and Cilician mercenaries supplemented the Jewish army of Yehohanan I. Could it be that not only Pisidian and Cilician but also Macedoman mercenaries had supported his forces? I think it is possible that he made use of the services of the now freely available Macedonian mercenaries. But they did not risk their necks free of charge, they were fight ing for money.

As this rare com was not struck with beveled edges it is suggested that it was not struck in the Jerusalem mint (Hendin 2010,188). Hendin mentions Samaria as a possible mint.

Continued

From the fact that the shape of the coin does not match the other pieces struck by the Hasmonean rulers, it probably was not struck in Jerusalem. Perhaps the piece served another purpose--as a product of a mobile mint that accompanied the troops of Yehohanan 1.

To increase the acceptance of his coins by the mercenaries, Yehohanan I probably provided the pieces with motifs that he could assume were known to the soldiers. As these mercenaries had received their money before from the former usurper

Diodotos Tryphon who paid them with his money (with the Macedonian helmet), they realized that the new coins of Yehohanan I looked similar to the reverse side of the eoins of Diodotos Tryphon (Fig. 3).

Diodotos Tryphon had struck bronze coins in the mint of Antioch with a weight of 3.62 – 6.90 gm. and a diameter of 18-19 mm. (Houghton-Lorber 2008, 342). They showed on the obverse the diademed head of Diodotos Tryphon and on the reverse the spiked Macedonian helmet with cheek guards adorned with a wild goat's horn.





Fig 3 Diodotos Tryphon (142-138 BCE) AE, 5,27 gm (H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 95, lot 188)

Diodotos Tryphon struck not only bronze coins with the helmet motif but also – as can be seen in Fig. 4

-- silver coins with the characteristic helmet (and ibex) motif.





Fig. 4 Diodotos Tryphon (142-138 BCE) AR, 3,95 gm (Pegasi Numismatics, Auction XXIX, lot 195)

Continued

The "helmet com" struck by Yehohanan I has a weight of 3.71 gm. (its diameter is not given by Meshorer (2001, 207). The possible use of this coin for the pay of mercenaries is confirmed by the motif on the other side.

of the "helmet-com": It shows a parallel double cornucopia. This is noteworthy masmuch as the Hasmoneans had decided to use an antithetical double cornucopia, with a pomegranate between its horns (Lig. 5)



 $F(2) \simeq Y(n) \ n \ n \ T(n) \times Y(n) + B(T-3T-2) \times 2n \ Pegas: Numismatics \ Auction \ AAA \ n \ t \ s \ 29$

The parallel double cornucopia however was mainly used by the

Scheucids (Fig. 6) and the Ptolemars (Fig. 7) to adorn their coms.



The California Willed and BCL at 20 mm x x emillered on Company)



Lie Ptolemy VIII Lucigetes II (170 - 116 BCE) 4L, 45 mm 65 6 gm (Freeman & Sear - 1 & S. Mail Bid Sale #11 lot 221

Thus, the appearance and weight of the "helmet-coins" of Yehohanan indicate that they were probably intended less for the use of the local population, but rather for use by those recipients who were usually accustomed to the coins with this design—as payment to mercenaries, who came to Judaea from the Seleucid or Ptolemaic realms.

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An imagined portrait of John Hyrcamis (Yehohanan I) from Promptuavu Iconum Insigmorum by Guillanine Rouillé (1518?-1589).



Hôpital général juif Jewish General Hospital

The Jewish General Hospital (French Hopital general juit), known officially as the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital (since 1978), is an acutecare teaching hospital in Montreal. Quebec, Canada Affiliated with McGill University, it has 637 beds The Jewish General Hospital. which opened its doors in 1934. was founded as a general hospital. open to all patients regardless of

race, religion, language or ethnic background While part of the Quebec medicare system, and functionally bilingual, the hospital continues to be run chiefly by members of the Jewish community.

At his death in 1928, Alvin Segal, of the Montreal Segal family fortune, left most of his estate to be used for the construction of a Jewish public hospital that would bear his name.



Sir Mortimer Barnett Davis (Lebruary 6, 1866 - March 22, 1928) was a Canadian businessman and philanthropist Born in Montical. Quebec, to Samuel Davis and Minnie Lalk Davis, he graduated from High School of Montreal and then joined his elder brothers Eugene Harmon

and Maurice Edward in the family's cigar business, S. Davis and Sons. In 1888 S. Davis and Sons purchased another Montreal firm, D. Ritchie and Company. In 1895, the American TobaccoHôpital général juif Jewish General Hospital Company

purchased D. Ritchie and Company, as well as the American Cigarette Company, another Montreal eigarette manufacturer.

Samuel Davis retired from S.
Davis and Sons, and Mortimer
Barnett Davis left the family firm,
which remained in the hands of two
of his brothers, to become president
of the American Tobacco Company
of Canada. The financial power of
the empire over which he presided,
earned him the title of "Tobacco
King,"

In 1917, Mortimer Barnett Davis was knighted by King George V, becoming the first Canadian-born Jew to receive such an honor.

Sir Davis was a member of Temple Emanu-El, which his father

had helped to establish. He also underwrote the entire \$420,000 of a new YMHA building, which opened shortly after his death.

Sir Mortimer Davis spent much of the last years of his life at Les Glaïeuls, his villa in Cannes, where he died in 1928. He left 75% of his estate to be used for the construction of a Jewish public hospital that would bear his name. However, he stipulated that the funds be invested for 50 years to allow them to reach a sum capable of funding a sizable hospital. And so it was that in 1978, \$10 million from Davis's estate was donated to the existing Jewish General Hospital in Montreal. It was renamed the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital. №

Source. Wikipedia



Medallion commemorating the 25th anniversary of Montreal's Jewish General Hospital. The design combines the Jewish Star of David with Canachan symbols—the beaver and maple leaves. Photo courtesy of https://garbagefinds.com

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WOLYN MEMORIAL MEDAL

By Nat Sobel



Photo courtesy of Bill Rosenblum

This medal designed by Nathan Sobel in 1973-74, sculptured by Karen Worth and Joe DiLorenzo, was struck in extremely high relief, in a limited edition in .999 Silver and Bronze by The Medallic Art Company.

One side of the medal memorializes the annihilation of about one million Jewish Martyrs from the region of Wolyn (Eastern Poland-Western U.S.S.R.), one thousand years of Jewish creative history, and one hundred

communities (Shtetls). The reverse commemorates the "Heichal Wolyn" Memorial sanctuary built in Givatayim, Israel. This building recently became part of the Yad Vashem, where continuous studies of the holocaust are taking place.

Metal: A. Bronze; Diameter: 64mm; Edge: Bronze, Medallic Art Co., Serial No B. .999 Silver; Diameter: 64mm; Edge: .999 Silver, Medallic Art Co., Serial No.

Obverse:

Around the upper rim "III-ICILAL WOLLY * ISR ALL * 1969" Upper center. The Heichal structure shaped like a sarcophagus resting on four heavy pillars. The lower half of medal is predominated with a powerful prophetic figure in motion This stylized figure also symbolizes the eternal wandering Jew, with a strong stem facial expression and his hands in motion, insinuating three basic directions. He is looking to the left, where an inscription "In Memory of Wolvin Jewry" is vanishing to a point beyond the medal. His left hand, with a powerful index finger. is outstretched to the right vanishing point Below, an inscription in English, "REMEMBER", and Hebrew "TIDI" (Z'CHOR) The message is evident." To remember and never to forget. The right hand is pointed to the top heaven, a plea to G d Below "1939-1944", refers to the dicadful years of World War II The initials KW, sculptor Karen Worth

Reverse:

This side is comprised of two parts. An inner circle forms a convex dish, composed of a continuous spirallic inscription, incused in the dish. The spiral (which is formed of the names of some sixty four Shtetls), circles around twelve times and ends at the center of the dish. A single raised memorial candle protrudes from the center.

and the flame forms the Hebrew and English. They are: "1,000,000 MARTYRS OBM 1, 000 YEAR HISTORY 100 COMMUNITIES". Lower rim is inscribed "\$\square\$1974 \text{N_SOBET}", the designer, and to the lower right "J.D L." (Joe Di Lorenzo), sculptor

This medal is full of symbols and hidden meanings, numerology and insinuations, motions and Kabalistic interpretations. It tends to leave many unanswered questions, and food for thought. The spiral continues nonetheless, beyond the medal, since there are so many more names. The vanishing points and directions to G-d too extend indefinitely beyond the medal, which accidentally is limited to a small circle.

The names were intentionally scrambled in a non-alphabetical order, so that the viewer, while looking for his town, would have to read and remember other names as well. Turning the medal to read the spiral, one's head will advertently start to turn, interjecting a dizzy (vortex) mood. This was done intentionally, as this is not a medal of a happy event, but marks a somber, very sad, and dark period in Man's history.

It is interesting to note that both Karen Worth and Nat Sobel are descendents from Wolyn. 12

Source Judaic lokens and Medals by Sylvia Haffner Edited by Nat Sobel, Published by 41N 1-1978

THE NAT SOBEL STORY



Wolyn Volvodeship (red) on the map of Second Polish Republic

Athe Second Polish Republic was reborn in the aftermath of World War I. The borders of the republic were ratified by the Treaty of Versailles signed on 28 June 1919. They were a result of several cross-national conflicts including Polish–Ukrainian War (November 1918 – July 1919), the Greater Poland Uprising (December 1918 – February 1919), as well as Polish–Soviet War (May – October 1920), resulting from Semyon Budyonny's August 1920 military foray into former Russian

Poland as far as Warsaw. The Soviets withdrew in panic during the 1920 major Polish counter-offensive. The newly re-established sovereign Poland created Wołyń Voivodeship as one of the 16 main administrative divisions of the country.

Nuta Sojbel (now Nathan Sobel), the son of Avrum Leibish Sojbel and Basia Faigen Sojbel, was born on January 23, 1929 in Luboml, in eastern Poland where his father was a master mechanic and owned a machine shop together with his four brothers and nephews.

Nuta had three siblings, Aaron Hirsz (b. 1925), Sura Tobe (b. 1929) and Ben-Zion (b. 1930). Following the start of World War H, in September 1939. Luboml first was occupied by the Germans. After a few days they left and in the ensuing power vacuum bands of Ukrainians conducted a pogrom in the town. A few days later Soviet troops entered and the town was under Soviet control for the next year and a half. Then Cremmany seized control following its surprise invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941 and immediately began instituting various anti-semitic regulations. Jewish property was seized, and all Jews had to wear armbands, stars and also mark their homes with Jewish stars

The Germans established a ghetto in Luboml in October 1941. Since Avrum was a trained mechanic, he and his sons worked at their trade for the Germans. On October 1, 1942, German units began liquidating the ghetto. During a four-day period in mid August 1942 about 17,000. Jews were rounded up by Orpo and the Ukrainian Auxiliary Police, and taken in longes along with women and children to the Gorka Polonka forest. They were shot in waves into the prepared trenches.

Avrum had built two hiding places for the family, one in an attic and one underground. The Sojbels remained in their hiding places for eight days and then decided to run away. The

family lived on the run in different villages in the vicinity of Luboml, In March 1943, Mr. Lachor, a former tenant of the family, found them, brought them food and agreed to hide them in his cowshed. Eachor also belonged to a Polish resistance group, and one day that August Ukramian and German police raided the hiding place looking for Mr. Lachor. They found him, Avrum, and Sura and killed all three Nuta, his mother and brothers managed to escape to the countryside. Nuta ran with his older brother Aaron and his mother fled with his younger brother Ben-Zion. People shot at them thinking they were partisans, but eventually they escaped. They found IT other Jews from Lubonil and together built a bunker where they fixed from August 1943 to January 1944

On January 17, soldiers of the Polish AK discovered the hiding Jews and began shooting. Only Nuta escaped alive. For the next six months, he lived on his own and supported himself by performing odd jobs for a Ukrainran farmer before being liberated by the Soviet army on June 19, 1944. Following liberation, Nuta (Nathan) remained in I uboml for a month volunteering as a Soviet informer to take revenge on those who collaborated in his tamily's murder. Afterwards he made his way to Berlin and then came to a children's home in Paris under UNRRA auspices.

Continued

In January 1946 he immigrated illegally to Palestine after being smuggled through borders and then a stay in a French orphanage. When the British found out about the 36 illegal children aboard the Cairo, Nathan and the other children

threatened to jump overboard but they were finally allowed in to Palestine. He trained with the Haganah, and narrowly escaped death under Egyptian bombing. If he and a roommate hadn't been five minutes late, they would have been killed.



Lubond Holocaust survivors in Tel Aviv after the Holocaust Moshe Blumen, Nathan Sobel, Avram Gutman 1949. Collection Avram Gutman

In October 1952, Nuta (Nat) moved to the United States to reunite with an aunt. He graduated from Brooklyn College and then earned a Masters Degree from the Columbia School of Architecture for Urban Planning. Afterwards, Nat worked for many years in the New York City Housing Preservation and Development Department.

In addition to Nat's love of numismatics--he designed over 100 medals, tokens, etc., mostly for Jewish organizations—Nat was active in Holocaust remembrance

organizations, such as the Wolyman Society and the New York Child Survivors Group, which he helped to found. Nat Sobel also created a Shoah Hagadah, which was performed in Washington, Manhattan and Jerusalem.

Nathan Sobel was one of the Founding Fathers of the American Israel Numismatic Association in 1967, and his contributions to AINA were incalculable.

□

Source: United States Holocaust Museum and Mrs. Eleanor Sobel

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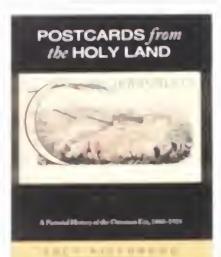
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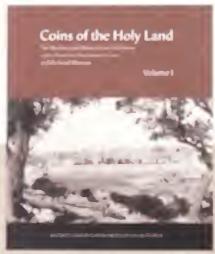
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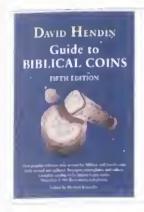
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